

Civilian Defense (Vigo Co.)

Vigo County Public Library

Community Affairs File

**SUGGESTED INFORMATION
FOR ASSISTANCE IN
THE DEVELOPMENT
OF LIFE - SAVING INSTRUCTIONS
TO BE
USED WHEN APPROPRIATE
PRIOR TO OR IMMEDIATELY AFTER
DISASTERS**

DO NOT CIRCULATE
REFERENCE

TO: Terre Haute-Vigo County Communications Media

FROM: The Office of Civil Defense and Emergency Preparedness

SUBJ: Life Saving Emergency Instructions

Major emergency situations are those circumstances wherein a government must be able to coordinate and direct the operations of many or all of the emergency response services of the community. It is this need for coordinated emergency operations which distinguishes disasters or major emergencies from the emergencies our fire and police forces, hospitals and doctors deal with every day.

The Civil Defense judgment of "emergency readiness" indicates that a community is prepared to save life and to protect property if it is either threatened by or is subjected to a disaster. To be "ready" is to imply that planning and preparatory actions have been taken before an emergency has occurred.

It has been noted in many large disasters that most or all individual government response departments did their job well but the total result was sometimes less than desirable simply because each department was unaware of all the problems to be faced and the remedial instructions issued by other departments.

The whole concept of emergency readiness can be summed up by saying that government must be able to do the right thing at the right time when the chips are down. This includes procedures for coordinating the operations of police, fire, ambulances, hospitals, medical personnel and all other people and units with a capability for helping the citizens in any disaster. It also includes the need for clear, concise and constructive information and instructions being given to the people of the community.

This office believes that the community's news media should be ready to give emergency instructions and information to our citizens at all times. We believe that people want to be told practical things that they should or shouldn't do when a disaster threatens or strikes. We think they need and seek solid, down-to-earth advice that they might avoid injury to themselves and their families and to minimize damage to their houses and property. We say again, as we have before, that people seldom panic, especially when they know the truth about the problem.

Therefore, this office has pulled together, as a suggestion or a starting point, some example instructions for a few major emergencies which can be used to expedite emergency public information if a disaster threatens or actually strikes this community.

The suggestions presented here are not intended to be a finished product or perhaps even to be entirely appropriate on many occasions. Again they are only thoughts and ideas we recommend to you to be helpful and useful in the development of emergency public information pertinent to the incident.

Some of these instructions could serve as educational tools prior to the normal seasonal problems of winter storms, spring floods and tornadoes. Many of the ideas apply equally to several kinds of specific emergencies.

We have not created an instrument of something for everything. Instructions or information for some emergencies simply cannot be prepared and put on paper or tape before the emergency occurs. Some events do not involve the total community, some do not lend themselves to precise instructions and, of course, enemy attack information is an entirely different matter. For bomb threats, radiological accidents, transportation accidents, public demonstrations, civil disturbances and perhaps others, we suggest that nothing we could previously say would replace nor enhance the specific news and instructions needed in these mishaps.

In consonance with these thoughts, we present to the communications media of this community seven examples of "Suggested Instructions or Information" for your use when needed. We hope they will either meet your approval or initiate efforts to create approvable instruments.

We also believe that consideration should be given by the electronic media to prepositioning some selected instructions for such emergencies as tornadoes and earthquakes. But it is our view that in any case none of these examples could replace the specialized news our citizens would need in a disaster and which our local news media is so admirably capable of providing.

We invite your comments.

Submitted by:
Gilbert J. Leonard
Director

TORNADOES

TORNADOES

A. General Information

The tornado is a violent local storm with whirling winds of tremendous speed. It appears as a rotating, funnel-shape cloud which extends toward the ground from the base of a thundercloud. It varies from gray to black in color. The tornado spins like a top and may sound like the roaring of an airplane or locomotive. These small shortlived storms are the most violent of all atmospheric phenomena, and over a small area, the most destructive.

Tornado WATCH -- means tornadoes are expected to develop

Tornado WARNING -- means a tornado has actually been sighted or indicated on radar

B. Warnings

The National Weather Service issues severe weather warnings to the public over radio and TV stations. Civil Defense also receives weather information and disseminates it over its radio warning network.

To know what to do when a tornado is approaching may mean the difference between life or death. If you see any revolving, funnel-shaped clouds on a cloudy day, report them by telephone immediately to the police or fire department or the sheriff's office. But do not use the phone to get information and advice -- depend on radio or TV.

C. The Following Are Example Tornado Safety Rules

1. When a TORNADO WATCH is announced:

a. Keep your radio or television on and listen for the latest weather service warnings and advisories. If power fails, use portable battery radio or your car radio.

b. Keep watching the sky, especially to the south and southwest.

2. When a TORNADO WARNING is announced:

a. Your best protection is an underground shelter or cave, or a substantial steel-framed or reinforced concrete building.

b. If your home has no basement, take cover under heavy furniture on the ground floor in the center part of the house, or in a small room on the ground floor that is away from outside walls and windows. As a last resort, go outside to a nearby ditch, excavation, culvert or ravine.

c. Doors and windows on the sides of your house away from the tornado may be left open to help reduce damage to the building, but stay away from them to avoid flying debris.

d. Do not remain in a trailer or mobile home if a tornado is approaching. Take cover elsewhere.

e. Store all loose objects that can be blown around (trash cans, etc.).

f. If advised that you are likely to be in the path of a tornado, and if time permits, electricity and fuel lines should be cut off.

g. If you are outside in open country, drive away from the tornado's path, at a right angle to it. If there isn't time to do this -- or if you are walking -- take cover and lie flat in the nearest depression, such as a ditch, culvert, excavation, or ravine.

h. SCHOOLS - If the school building is of good steel reinforced construction, stay inside away from the windows and remain near an inside wall on the lower floors if possible.

i. AVOID AUDITORIUMS AND GYMNASIUMS with large, poorly-supported roofs.

j. In schools that do not have reinforced construction, move school children and teachers to a ravine or ditch if storm shelters are not available.

k. FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS - When possible, shut off electrical circuits and fuel lines if tornado approaches plant. Workers should be moved to sections offering the best possible protection, in accordance with advance plans.

1. SHOPPING CENTERS --

Go to a designated shelter area (NOT to your parked car).

m. OFFICE BUILDINGS --

Go to an interior hallway on the lowest floor, or to a designated shelter area. Stay away from windows.

D. The Following Are Examples of Announcements Concerning safety measures after the passage of the tornado.

1. Use extreme caution in entering or working in buildings that may have been damaged or weakened by the disaster, as they may collapse without warning. Also, there may be gas leaks or electrical short circuits.

2. Don't take lanterns, torches or lighted cigarettes into buildings that have been damaged by a natural disaster, since there may be leaking gas lines or flammable material present.

3. Stay away from fallen or damaged electric wires they may still be dangerous.

4. Check for leaking gas pipes in your home. Do this by smell -- Don't use matches or candles. If you smell gas, do this: (1) Open all windows and doors; (2) Turn off the main gas valve at the meter; (3) Leave the house immediately; (4) Notify the gas company or the police or fire department; (5) Don't re-enter the house until you are told it is safe to do so.

5. If any of your electrical appliances are wet, first turn off the main power switch in your house, then unplug the wet appliance, dry it out, reconnect it, and finally, turn on the main power switch. (Caution: Don't do any of these things while you are wet or standing in water.) If fuses blow when the electric power is restored, turn off the main power switch immediately and inspect for short circuits in your home wiring, appliances and equipment.

6. Check your food and water supplies before using them. Foods that require refrigeration may be spoiled if electric power has been off for some time.

7. Stay away from disaster areas. Sightseeing could interfere with first aid or rescue work, and may be dangerous as well.

8. Don't drive unless necessary, and if you must, drive with caution. Watch for hazards to yourself and others, and report them to local police or fire departments.

9. Report broken sewer or water mains to the Water Department.

10. Keep tuned to your radio or TV stations for advice and instructions of your local government on:

a. Where to go to obtain necessary medical care in your area.

b. Where to go for necessary emergency assistance for housing, clothing, food, etc.

c. Ways to help yourself and your community recover from the emergency.

EARTH QUAKES

EARTHQUAKES

A. General Information

The earthquake is a shaking or trembling of the crust of the earth, caused by underground volcanic forces or by breaking and shifting of rock beneath the surface.

B. Safety Rules

The actual earth movement of an earthquake is seldom a direct cause of death or injury. However, this movement causes collapse of buildings and other structures. Most casualties result from falling objects and debris, such as:

1. Falling bricks and plaster
2. Splintering glass
3. Toppling furniture, collapsing walls, falling pictures and mirrors.

Other Dangers Are:

1. Fallen power lines
2. Fire resulting from broken gas lines and spillage of gasoline and other flammables.

The following is a list of items to consider before, during, and after an earthquake.

Before an Earthquake

1. Check for earthquake hazards. Bolt down or provide other strong support for water heaters and other gas appliances. Much fire damage has resulted from toppled appliances and broken gas lines caused by earthquakes. Place large and heavy objects on lower shelves of closets and storage areas. Brace or anchor high or top-heavy objects. Wire or anchor overhead lighting fixtures. Do not stack glassware or crystal; slight shaking will topple it.

2. In new construction, follow building codes or other sound practice to reduce earthquake hazards. Build on solid ground or dig down to bedrock when laying foundations. Avoid fill and sedimentary areas as much as possible and do not build below dams that might be destroyed, severely damaged, or breached.

During an Earthquake

1. Remain calm. Try to reassure others.
2. If indoors, watch for falling plaster, bricks, light fixtures, and other objects. Watch out for high bookcases, china cabinets, shelves, and other furniture which might slide or topple. Stay away from windows, mirrors and chimneys. If in danger, get under a table, desk, or bed; in a corner away from windows; or in a strong doorway. Do not run outside. Don't use candles, matches or other open flames during the tremor. Douse all fires.
3. If outside, avoid high buildings, walls, power poles, and other objects that could fall. Do not run through streets. If surrounded by buildings, take shelter in the nearest strong one. If possible, move to an open area away from all hazards. If in an automobile, stop in the safest place available, preferably an open area. Stop as quickly as safety permits, but stay in the vehicle for the shelter it offers.

After an Earthquake

1. Check for injuries. Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury.
2. Check for fires.
3. Wear shoes in all areas near debris or broken glass.
4. Check utility lines and appliances for damage. If gas leaks exist, shut off the main gas valve. Shut off electrical power if there is damage to wiring. Do not use matches or lighters until it has been established that there are no gas leaks.
5. Do not turn light switches on and off. This creates sparks which can ignite gas from broken lines.
6. Clean up spilled medicines, drugs, and other potentially harmful materials immediately.
7. Draw a moderate quantity of water in case service should be disrupted. Do not draw a large quantity as this could interfere with firefighting. If water is off, emergency water may be obtained from hot water heaters, toilet tanks, melted ice cubes, and water packed in canned vegetables. If water pipes are damaged, shut off water supply at main valve.
8. Check to see that sewage lines are intact before permitting continued flushing of toilets.

9. Do not eat or drink anything from open containers near shattered glass. If the use of exposed liquids is essential, they should be strained through many folds of cloth several times.

10. Check chimneys for cracks and damage. Unnoticed damage could lead to a fire. The initial check should be made from a distance. Approach chimneys with great caution.

11. Check closets and storage shelf areas. Open closet and cupboard doors carefully to guard against objects falling.

12. Check individual house or apartment building for structural damage and if deemed necessary evacuate your family until competent authority declares it sound for return. Stay out of severely damaged buildings; after-shocks can shake them down.

13. Do not heed or spread rumors. They often do great harm following disasters. Stay off the telephone, except to report an emergency. Turn on your radio and/or television to get the latest emergency bulletins.

14. Do not go sightseeing at all, especially in areas where buildings have collapsed or where electric wires may be down but still alive. Keep the streets clear for passage of emergency vehicles. Be prepared for additional earthquake shocks.

15. Respond to requests for assistance from police, fire-fighting and relief organizations but do not go into damaged areas unless your help has been requested.

MAJOR STRUCTURAL FIRES

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General Information

Fire is always a danger but could be even more of a disaster during a flood or a tornado or a nuclear emergency when the fire department might not be available to help you. Also, the risk of fire would be greater at that time.

Normal fire-prevention rules are of special importance in preventing an emergency. They include familiar common-sense precautions such as not allowing trash to accumulate, especially near heat sources; exercising extreme caution in the use of flammable fluids such as gasoline, naphtha, etc.; care in the use of electricity; and repair of faulty heating systems.

Be Prepared

Take a few minutes to discuss with your family what each member is to do in case of a fire. Tell them how to call the fire department and if there is a public fire alarm box in your area, show the members of your family where it is and how to use it.

Fire Extinguisher

There are many types of fire extinguishers. Read the label carefully and follow instructions. Not all types of extinguishers can be used on every kind of fire.

When Fire Begins

When a fire is noticed, get the building occupants out first, get out yourself and call the fire department. You can fight the fire if you know how but do not jeopardize your life or the life of anyone else.

Major Fires

Do the following things if a major fire develops near your home:

1. Close doors, windows, blinds, and drapes.

CHEMICAL ACCIDENTS

A. General Information

The likelihood of a community suffering a major disaster caused by a chemical accident has greatly increased because of the corresponding increase in the everyday use of chemicals by all segments of our population as well as the movement of chemicals by all types of transportation.

Prompt reporting of a chemical accident is every citizen's responsibility. The community's emergency services (police, fire, etc.) need factual information upon which to base decisions on how to respond to the accident. Government will correctly answer questions from the news media so that erroneous reports are prevented.

Do Not Spread Rumors. If you are a witness but not a casualty, tell the authorities exactly what you saw. If not a witness, you should keep posted via radio or TV but do not rush to the scene since this causes serious obstructions to the Emergency Services who are attempting to save lives and property. If you are at the scene you are needlessly exposing yourself to injury, particularly if chemical reactions take place.

B. Emergency Treatment of Casualties

You may find yourself administering emergency first aid to a victim of a chemical accident or to yourself. The treatment described in this section is limited to emergency procedures which anyone can administer. The first-aid measures suggested lean heavily on the use of running water because it is available most anywhere and will remove chemicals by solution, dilution, and mechanical action. These measures cover four of the principal types of chemical threats to people: (1) Inhalation; (2) Skin Exposure; (3) Swallowing; and (4) Eye Exposure.

Inhalation

1. Move the victim(s) to an uncontaminated atmosphere and if possible, send for a physician. If the person(s) has been overcome, do not attempt a rescue without the protection of proper respiratory equipment, preferably some form of self-contained breathing apparatus. Remember, a gas mask does not protect against atmospheric oxygen deficiency nor is it effective in high concentrations of chemical vapors. Remember also that even though a self-contained air supply mask is worn, injury can occur through exposed skin surfaces if the air contaminant is an irritant or is capable of being absorbed through the skin.

2. Have the person(s) lie down and keep him warm. If breathing is difficult, a sitting position may be more comfortable. If unconscious, see that his tongue does not fall back and obstruct his breathing. If vomiting starts, turn on side or face downward to prevent inhaling vomited material.

3. If breathing has stopped, shout for help and start any effective means of artificial respiration. Continue until breathing is restored or a physician arrives to take charge. An effective means of artificial respiration is one which the rescuer knows best how to perform. Mouth-to-mouth breathing is the most effective method now known. The back pressure-arm lift method is next most efficient. The Schafer prone-pressure method may also be used.

4. If breathing becomes difficult or color of the patient becomes blue-gray, check for an obstructed airway. If the airway is clear, oxygen may be given by face mask, but only by someone familiar with the use of the equipment and authorized to do so.

5. Never leave an unconscious person unattended.

6. Never attempt to give an unconscious person anything by mouth.

Skin Exposure

1. Small exposures of the skin should be promptly flooded with water and followed by thorough, gentle scrubbing with soap and water.

2. Contaminated clothing should be removed and the underlying skin washed with running water followed by soap and water.

3. If large skin or clothing contact occurs, the person(s) should be hurried to the nearest shower and clothing removed while standing in the shower. The skin should be thoroughly washed with water in the shower followed by gentle scrubbing with soap and water.

4. Contaminated clothing should not be worn again until laundered.

5. A physician should see those cases which show skin effects from the exposure or in whom symptoms of systemic illness appear.

Swallowing

1. Call the Area Poison Center - 232-0361. Be prepared to give your information quickly and calmly and to answers questions clearly.

2. Call a physician at once.

3. Keep the victim lying down and keep him warm and comfortable.

Eye Exposure

1. Take the victim immediately to the nearest water fountain or other source of clean running water.

2. Spread the lids with the fingers and allow the water to flood the eye.

3. Roll the eye about so that the water may contact all eye surfaces.

4. Continue such emergency washing for 15 minutes.

5. Take the victim to a first-aid station or to a physician as soon as possible after the emergency washing period is completed.

FLOODS

FLOODS

A. General Information and Definitions

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, through its Weather Service's River Forecast Centers and River District offices, issues flood forecasts and warnings when rainfall is enough to cause rivers to overflow their banks and when melting snow combines with rainfall to produce similar effects.

The warning message tells the expected severity of flooding (minor, moderate, or major), the affected river, and when and where flooding will begin. Flash flood warnings are the most urgent type of flood warning issued. Careful preparations and prompt response will reduce property loss and ensure personal safety.

B. Suggested Flood Safety Instructions for Public

1. Before the flood:

a. Find out how many feet your property is above or below possible flood levels so when predicted flood levels are broadcast, you can determine if you may be flooded. Ask for the location of the nearest safe area.

b. Keep a stock of food which requires little cooking and no refrigeration; electric power may be interrupted.

c. Keep a portable radio, emergency cooking equipment, lights and flashlights in working order.

d. Keep first-aid and critical medical supplies (prescriptions, insulin, etc.) at hand.

e. Keep your automobile fueled; if electric power is cut off, filling stations may not be able to operate pumps for several days.

f. Keep materials like sandbags, plywood, plastic sheeting, and lumber handy for emergency waterproofing.

2. When you receive a flood warning:

a. Store drinking water in closed, clean containers. Water service may be interrupted.

b. If flooding is likely, and time permits, move essential items and furniture to upper floors of your house.

c. If forced or advised to leave your home, move to a safe area before access is cut off by flood water.

d. Cut off all electric circuits at the fuse panel or disconnect switch. If this is not possible, turn off or disconnect all electrical appliances. Shut off the water service and gas valves in your home.

3. During the flood:

a. Avoid areas subject to sudden flooding.

b. Do not attempt to cross a flowing stream where water is above your knees.

c. Do not attempt to drive over a flooded road. You can be stranded and trapped.

4. After the flood:

a. Do not use fresh food that has come in contact with flood waters.

b. Test drinking water for potability; wells should be pumped out and the water tested before drinking.

c. Do not visit disaster area; your presence will probably hamper rescue and other emergency operations.

d. Do not handle live electrical equipment in wet areas; electrical equipment should be checked and dried before returning to service.

e. Use flashlights, not lanterns or torches, to examine buildings; flammables may be inside.

f. Report broken utility lines to police, fire or other appropriate authorities.

g. Keep tuned to your radio or TV stations for advice and instructions of your local government on:

(1) Where to go to obtain necessary medical care in your area.

(2) Where to go for necessary emergency assistance for housing, clothing, food, etc.

(3) Ways to help yourself and your community recover from the emergency.

W I N T E R S T O R M S

WINTER STORMS

Warning Responsibility

The National Weather Service is responsible for the timely issuance of weather warnings to the public, including the approach of winter storms.

Winter Storm Safety Rules

Keep ahead of a winter storm by listening to the latest National Weather Service warnings and bulletins on radio and television.

- Check battery powered equipment before the storm arrives. A portable radio or television set may be your only contact with the world outside the winter storm. Also check emergency cooking facilities and flashlights.

- Check your supply of heating fuel. Fuel carriers may not be able to move if a winter storm buries your area in snow.

- Check your food and stock an extra supply. Your supplies should include food that requires no cooking or refrigeration in case of power failure.

- Prevent fire hazards due to overheated coal or oil burning stoves, fireplaces, heaters, or furnaces.

- Stay indoors during storms and cold snaps unless in peak physical condition. If you must go out, avoid overexertion.

- Don't kill yourself shoveling snow. It is extremely hard work for anyone in less than prime physical condition, and can bring on a heart attack, a major cause of death during and after winter storms.

- Rural residents: Make necessary trips for supplies before the storm develops or not at all. Arrange for emergency heat supply in case of power failure. Be sure camp stoves and lanterns are filled.

- Dress to fit the season. If you spend much time outdoors, wear loose-fitting, lightweight, warm clothing in several layers; layers can be removed to prevent perspiring and subsequent chill. Outer garments should be lightly woven, water repellent, and hooded. The hood should protect much of your face and cover your mouth to ensure warm breathing and protect your lungs from the extremely cold air.

Your automobile can be your best friend - or worst enemy - during winter storms, depending on your preparations. Get your car "winterized" before the storm season begins.

Winter Storm Car Kit:

Blizzards or extremely severe snow conditions are not common in this area, and if there is such an occurrence, it seldom lasts long. However, if cross country travel is anticipated, especially through the northern States, the following suggestions should be carefully observed. Winter travel by automobile can be a serious business.

The winter storm car kit should contain blankets or sleeping bags, matches and candles, empty 3-pound coffee can with plastic cover, extra clothing, high-calorie, nonperishable food, compass and road maps, knife, first aid kit, shovel, sack of sand, flashlight or signal light, windshield scraper, booster cables, two tow chains, fire extinguishes, axe, etc.

Keep These Points In Mind:

1. If the storm exceeds or even tests your limitations, seek available refuge immediately.
2. Plan your travel and select primary and alternate routes.
3. Check latest weather information on your radio.
4. Try not to travel alone; two or three persons or preferable.
5. Travel in convoy with another vehicle, if possible.
6. Always fill gasoline tank before entering open country, even for a short distance.
7. Drive carefully, defensively.

Trapped by a Blizzard in a Vehicle

Avoid overexertion and exposure. Exertion from attempting to push your car, shoveling heavy drifts, and performing other difficult chores during the strong winds, blinding snow, and bitter cold of a blizzard may cause a heart attack -- even for persons in apparently good physical condition.

Stay in your vehicle. Do not attempt to walk out of a blizzard. Disorientation comes quickly in blowing and drifting snow. Being lost in open country during a blizzard is almost certain death. You are more likely to be found, and more likely to be sheltered, in your car.

Don't panic.

Keep fresh air in your car. Freezing wet snow and wind-driven snow can completely seal the passenger compartment.

Beware the gentle killers: Carbon monoxide and oxygen starvation. Run the motor and heater sparingly, and only with the downwind window open for ventilation.

Exercise by clapping hands and moving arms and legs vigorously from time to time, and do not stay in one position for long.

Turn on dome light at night, to make the vehicle visible to work crews.

Keep watch. Do not permit all occupants of car to sleep at once.

Livestock

Blizzards take a terrible toll in livestock.

Move all livestock, especially young livestock, into sheltered areas.

Haul extra feed to feeding areas before the storm arrives. The storm duration is the largest determinant of livestock losses. If the storm lasts more than 48 hours, emergency feed methods will be required.

Autopsies of cattle killed by winter storms indicate the cause of death to be dehydration, not cold or suffocation. Cattle cannot lick enough snow to satisfy their need, so water and feed must be provided.

BRUSH FIRES

BRUSH FIRES

A. General Information

Brush fires can occur at any time of the year but mostly occur during long dry hot spells.

B. Causes of Brush Fires

Most brush fires are caused by human carelessness, negligence or ignorance. Brush fire prevention, therefore, is mainly a problem of creating an awareness of the danger of fire in the woods and fields, and a sense of personal responsibility to safeguard the rural areas from damage.

C. In Case a Brush Fire Threatens

1. Keep posted on the progress of the fire by listening to radio and television broadcasts.

2. To know what to do when a brush fire threatens may mean the difference between life or death. If you see such a threat, report it immediately by phone to the police or fire departments or the sheriff. Do not use the phone to get information and advice -- depend on radio or television.

3. If you are burning debris in the fields for cleanup, stop immediately.

4. Put out all fires in homes and other structures.

5. If in woods, put out campfires.

6. Make certain your own property is clear of combustibles, particularly brush that is hazardous to your home or other structures.

7. Hook up garden hoses and check out your water supply for possible "wetting down" of roofs if sparks from the brush fire threaten.

8. If time permits and it is required, remove and clear away flammable vegetation up to 30 feet on each side of your home or other structures.

9. Close all windows (cover if possible), remove all combustibles near windows and other openings, protect and secure stock and pet animals.

10. After your own home is prepared, be ready to assist in constructing community firebreaks if asked to do so.

11. If area evacuation is called for, get full information on exit routes and relocation areas.

PREPARED BY

TERRE HAUTE-VIGO COUNTY

OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

AND

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS